TALK WITH MR. DOLE

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC.

WHY HE FAVORS ANNEXATION.

BELIEVES IT WOULD PROMOTE THE PROSPERITY OF HAWAIL

If Annexation Fails, Mr. Dole Believes public-Japan's Attitude-No Danger of Spread of Leprosy.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 22.-President Dole, of Hawaii, and his party reached here tonight over the Union Pacific from San Francisco, and left almost immediately for Chicago, where he will arrive to-morrow morning. President Dole's party comprises Mrs. Dole, a stately, intelligent woman of graceful manner and presence; Major C. P. laukea, private secretary to the president, and Dr. F. R. Day, a former Chicagoan, President Dole's physician. The party is traveling in the Southern Pacific private car Guadaloupe, placed at the president's disposal by Mr. Huntington,

The president of Hawaii is a man of great stature and commanding presence, but with so affable a smile and cordial a nner as to convey the impression that he is easy going rather than forceful. He had decided before leaving Hawaii to accord no interviews to representatives of the press before reaching the capital, but good naturedly withdrew his resolution in part, to-day, keeping his views, however, within the limitations that he considered the proprietles of the present situation de-

President Dole's Interview.

"I have studiously refrained from according interviews to the press on annexation or upon matters bearing upon it ce reaching the United States," said "The question is now before the senate of the United States and I deem it impolitic to express my views at this time. I am exceedingly pleased with my reception in this country. It was decided only a few days before I sailed that I was to come, and no formal notice was sent to any of the representatives of the United States of my intentions. Nevertheless, our party has been cordially received and acorded the most hospitable treatment. Officially we were called upon by the army representatives at San Francisco and teniered a review and we made a decidedly interesting visit to the Presidio and the new fortifications now under construc-

His Function in the Matter.

Asked what powers had been delegated him for his present mission, Mr. Dole said: My visit to the United States was deemed advisable by the council of state and strongly urged by many of our influ-ential citizens outside of the government. I doubt if any powers could be delegated to me unless by our senate, which does not meet until February 15. If the treaty with Hawaii is ratified by the United States senate without amendment, no further leg-islative action is necessary. If amended, it would have to be ratified by our senate and myself as president."

President Dole's attention was called to the Bacon amendment to relegate the matter to a vote of the Hawaiian citizens, and he was asked whether or not annexation would be indorsed at the Hawaiian polls.

"That is a question I would not care to answer, but I think friends of annexation in the islands are certain it would be adopted by a large majority of the citizens," answered the president.

"What legislation is in view by your people in the event of annexation?" was

"No specific legislation is in view. The treaty provides for the appointment by the resident of the United States of a com mission authorized to formulate and rec-ommend to congress the legislation and

forms of government for Hawaii." Franchise Rights in Hawaii.

"The matter of franchise is now specific ally provided for by our laws. For those who elect senators there is a property and educational qualification; for those who elect representatives an educational qualieducational qualification; for those who elect representatives an educational qualification. All electors must take an oath of allegiance to the present government and renounce allegiance to menarchy. Letters of denization are issued to foreigners who lived in the island for a certain time prior to the organization of the present government, and under certain restrictions they have the right to vote. There is a strong sentiment on the island against allowing Chinese and Japanese to become citizens. There are cuses where these races have acquired the ballot, but they are very few, and the sentiment is adverse to their becoming citizens. The natives are all citizens. coming citizens. The natives are all citi-zens, and would have the right of fran-

"Under the regulations now governing the franchise about 4,000 votes were cast in the election of 1894 and about 2,000 at the more recent election."

If Annexation Pail, What Then? "What effect would the failure to pass the annexation treaty have upon your govern-

annexation treaty have upon your government?" was asked.

"No particular effect," was his answer.
"All that has been done by our people in the form and establishment of our government has been in view of maintaining a permanent republic. In the event that the government of the United States falls to annex the country, our government is in good financial condition and would be maintained. Failure, however, of the annexation project would seriously prejudice and delay the growth and prosperity of the island. Annexation would stimulate greatly and make permanent our present commercial relations with the United States. We should have absolute instead of approximate free trade with the people of the United States, which would stimulate and strengthen both peoples commercially. Should annexation fail, our sugar interests, I believe, would suffer, while, on the other hand, as the limit of sugar production on the therete.

I believe, would suffer, while, on the other hand, as the limit of sugar production on the islands has almost been reached, no ajury would come through annexation to the development of the beet sugar industry of the United States.

"Annexation would open to Americans a number of industries on the island, the most promising of which is coffee growing. There is in this industry abundant opportunity for the employment of American capital and labor."

Labor Conditions Compared.

Asked if the competition of cheap Asiatle labor would not effectually bar American labor from the island, Mr. Dole said:

"I understand white men are working in California and other states for less than we pay Asiatic labor in Hawaii. Mr. Fitzgeraid, labor commissioner of California, says Hawaii affords a great opening for American labor. The climate is sub-tropical, conditions of life casy and nothing to prevent white labor from finding at all times profitable employment. Conditions in this matter will, I believe, be adjusted by the continuation of the plan of profit-sharing which has met with much success in Hawaii in plantation work."

"How will the subjects of Great Britain on the island receive annexation." labor from the island, Mr. Dole said:

"How will the subjects of Great Britain on the island receive annexation?"
"They are divided on the question; some favor annexation, others are bitterly opposed to it. A number of them believe in and support our present form of government, although opposed to annexation. If annexation is secured all of these elements will probably accept the new conditions gracefully."

The Attitude of Japan.

"Has the Japanese government any in in case they should not be annexed?"
"That I do not know. We are not in touch with Japanese diplomacy, and I cannot tell. There is a difference of opinion among our people on this question, many believing that no serious danger of Japanese interference will exist, and others that the danger will be great. At present we have an unadjusted difference with the Japanese severement upon the question in case they should not be annexed?" Japanese government upon the question of immigration of Japanese subjects to the sacceeding in restricting, the immigration to a degree objected to by that govern-ment. Annexation would adjust this ques-tion satisfactorily, for it would then be gulated by treaty stipulations." he

involve the United States in difficulties with any other nation, Mr. Dole said:

"So far as I have thought of that phase of the question I have not looked forward to any trouble, and I do not think there would be any. This, too, is the general opinion of our people on this subject."

Asked what the monarchical party was doing in the matter of annexation at the present time, Mr. Dole said:

"From all reports, they are actively opposing annexation at Washington. The exqueen is there, and the press reports state that a delegation of anti-annexationists with ample means is there. As to the truth of this, however, I have no means of knowling."

The Leprosy Argument.

Mr. Dole's attention was called to the re-Mr. Dole's attention was called to the recent references in the press of this country to the question of the spread of leprosy in the event of annexation, the basis being a recently published medical opinion by Dr. Morrow in the North American Review. President Dole requested his physician, Dr. Day, to give his opinion in the matter, and concurred fully in his statement as follows: "In Dr. Morrow's statement he has exaggerated two points, and upon these points the conclusions are based that leprosy is increasing in the island and that foreigners are showing increasing evidence of the disease. Dr. Morrow says that 10 per cent of the natives are lepers, either developed or latent. This would make 4,000 lepers among the matives of the island.

The facts are that there are 1,00 lepers at the Molokal settlement, and not more than 200 latent, or undeveloped, cases. The number of cases segregated is decreasing yearly, while the thoroughness of examination to discover these cases is increacing. It is a matter of fact that within the last two years but eight foreigners have become lepers and left the country. The disease is diminishing among all races on the islands, and there are hopeful indications that it will eventually be eradicated."

President Dole's Pinns. ent references in the press of this country

Asked what his plans were for his stay in would reach Chicago via the Chicago & Northwestern line Sunday morning.
"I understand," he said, "from the press dispatches that our party will be under direction of the representatives of the government after reaching Chicago. If that is the case, our movements will be governed somewhat by their wishes. We have no specific plans outlined for our movements at Washington. At present we anticipate returning to Hawaii by the steamer Gaelic, which will leave San Francisco February 22. In Washington i will confer with the Hawaiian delegation, and, if thought desirable, with the president and other officers of the administration, and will then be prepared to give all the information at my command regarding the status of Hawaiian affairs bearing upon annexation." the United States, Mr. Dole said his party

"SOONERS" ARE ON THE WATCH Rendy for a Dash Into the Rich Lands of the Wichita Reserva-

tion. Chicago, Jan. 22.-Officials of the land lepartment of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad say that the number of "sooners" encamped on the Wichita res-ervation in Oklahoma is constantly inervation in Oklahoma is constantly increasing. There is sure to be a big rush for that section before long. On these lands settlers are not looking so much for farms as they are for minerals which underlie a vast area of the reservation. In the Wichita mountains many rich specimens of gold ore have been found. There are old mines which have been worked by the Spaniards, and every indication points to rich deposits. There are many other deposits of various minerals, such as lead, posits of various minerals, such as lead, sinc, iron, copper, coal, lignite, asbestos, asphalt, gypsum and others. In digging wells petroleum and anthracite coal were found.

As to the character of the sail for arch.

wells petroleum and anthracite coal were found.

As to the character of the soil for agricultural purposes it is said that some of the finest lands in Oklahoma are on this reservation, and thousands of fine homes would soon be made.

In extent the Wichlta reservation comprises 1,250 sections, or \$80,600 acres, and the law says that none but Indians may claim it. The government officials say that they will use the Indian police to keep the boomers off the lands, and if the police cannot preserve order they will call on the military. All the United States Indian agents of Oklahoma and Indian Territories have been instructed to exercise the greatest possible vigilance. Captain Baldwin, acting agent of the Klowa and Comanche agency, to which the Wichita reservation is attached, has been instructed to call on the United States troops whenever in his opinion it is necessary.

Captain Hews who leads the "sooners."

the United States troops whenever in his opinion it is necessary.

Captain Hews, who leads the "sooners," gives a glowing description of the country which the boomers desire to enter, and says it is "the Kiondike of America." He claims that it is one of the most beautiful and imposing sections of our land. Quartz leads can be plainly seen. Jagged rocks and bowlders indent the sides of the mountains. Beyond the mountain range is a valley, forming the finest agricultural lands on which the sun ever shone.

MAJOR HOOD IN TOWN.

He Discusses Politics a Bit and Says the New Bank Rumor Has Nothing Tangible in It.

Major Calvin Hood of Emporia, to at the Midland hotel. He attended the meet-ing of the Kansas City Live Stock Association yesterday and rested last night in the quiet of his room. Major Hood is an active candidate for the Republican nom-Ination for governor and expressed him-self last night as being confident of suc-

Cess.

While he is not unfriendly to Cy Leland. he is very careful to declare that he is not an enemy of any Republican in the state of Kansas.

Major Hood's name has been persistent-

ly connected with a new bank which, ru-mor has it, is to be started in this city. Asked regarding the matter, the major on in a moderate way, nothing tangible had yet developed. He said his only con nection with the negotiations was to promise to take a block of stock if the bank was organized.

EDITOR MORRISON'S KICK. Calls Attention to the Fact That

Western Kansas Has No. State Office.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 22.-(Special.) W. P. Morrison, editor of the Central Kansas Democrat, at Sterling, in his leading edisentation of the Democrats on the allied state ticket this year, and puts in a word for Western Kansas Democrats at the same time. He is booming L. J. Purcell, of the Lakin Index, for state auditor. After saying that the Democrats ought to get something out of the deal, he asserts that six of the present state officers come from within a stone's throw of the Missouri state line, that the other two are from Central Kansas and that Western Kansas is totally ignored. He thinks that the desire for party success will prevail and sire for party success will prevail and overcome the office holding desire of State Treasurer Heflebower and State Auditor Morris, so that room will be made for two Western Kansas Democrats.

WILLIAMS OUSTED AGAIN.

Fort Scott's Chief of Police Removed for the Third Time With-

in a Year. Fort Scott, Kas., Jan. 22 .- (Special.) As a means of restoring long-absent harmony in the police department of this city, the comthe police department of this city, the commissioners this evening entirely reorganized the department. In the shuffle, Chief of Police Ross Williams was removed, notwithstanding the fact that, within the past year, two police boards have been discharged by Governor Leedy for letting him out, Martin Dearth, a Democrat, was appointed to succeed him, and Williams was mude calaboosekeeper. Williams was chalirman of the Populist county central committee, and Leedy stopped at his house while here. The board, like its predecessors, decided that he was incompetent. The decision may cost the members their job.

Wichita Wants the Pop Convention Wichita, Kas., Jan. 22.-The county central Populist committee, in session to-day resolved to work to secure the state con vention for Wichita.

Nearly an Elopement.

From the New York World.

It was a dark night.
Slowly down the marble steps into the garden stole a lithe figure of perhaps 240 ounds. In her hands she carried a small parcel. It was a Saratoga trunk.

She was clad only in garments, with the exception of her hat, shoes and stock-

exception of her hat, shoes and stockings.

She glanced carefully around, and seeing no one, she took a step forward.

"Ah, ha! Foiled!"

It was a deep cry of triumph,

A large man of 5 feet 3 inches sprang from the bushes and seized the maiden. In spite of her struggles he bore her into the house, a glow of victory in his eyes.

Was it a stern parent ruthlessly preventing his daughter's elopement?

No. It was a calm suburban citizen, and he was preventing his new cook from jumping her job.

RIOTOUS STATESMEN.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

SERIES OF FIST FIGHTS.

PRESIDENT FORCED TO ORDER THE TRIBUNE CLEARED.

Trouble Arose Over the Interpellation of the Government in Regard to the Dreyfus Affair-Premier Meline Scores

M. Zola.

Paris, Jan. 22.-The chamber of deputies was thronged to-day, and there was great excitement when Minister Cavagnaut repeated the interpellation of the government on the subject of Dreyfus. He affirmed the existing report of Captain De Kenaud containing the confession of Drey-fus, whose guilt, he added, was thus established, and blamed the government's si-

M. Meline, in reply, said he could not communicate the contents of Captain De Renaud's report. The government did not think it right to publish it, because the ministers thought, once the discussion was opened, it could not be closed. There was another cause. The premier said that the present campaign in regard to Dreyfus was deplorable. (Applause.) A great writ-er had used his pen to dishonor the army. (Applause and violent protests.)

At this point the president of the chamber, M. Brisson, intervened and adjured the deputies to calmness. He then denounced the socialist newspapers for attacking the government, by which they are preparing for a new edition of the de bate (one of Zola's novels). The remark caused a tumult among the members of the extreme left.

M. Cavagniae replied that the moral result sought had been attained, and that he desired to withdraw his interpellation. This caused great excitement in the house and M. Juares, the Socialist leader, reintroduced Mr. Cavagniac's interpellation of the government.

He protested against the attack on the Socialists, and accused the Conservatives of helping to adopt reactionary methods, and of preparing a way for debate. The accusation caused a tumult among the members of the chamber. Continuing, M. Jaures characterized as "lies" the incomplete charges "filed in the prosecution of (Applause from the left.) M. DeBornis, Conservative, accused M. Jaures of being the spokesman of the

"Dreyfus syndicate," to which M. Jaures replied, "You are a scoundrel and a cow M. DeBornis thereupon made a rush toward the tribune, but he was seized by So-

cialists and a series of fights ensued, dur-ing which M. DeBornis fought his way to the tribune and struck M. Jaures.

The Conservatives and Socialists charged the platform, and the melee became general, with fighting and shouting on all sides. The president of the chamber, M. Brisson, being powerless to restore order, left the chair, saying: "I am going to con-

sult the procurator general." to clear the tribune, amidst the greatest excitement attending the deputies and jour-nalists, who were threatening and jostling each other and almost coming to blows. changed blows during the uproar, and the people in the public galleries climbed upon

the seats shouting encouragingly or abus ively at the deputies. When the order was given to clear the tribune, the reporters were invited to retire; but before so doing several of them made a iemonstration in favor of M. Jaures, shout

ing, "Brave, vive Jaures."
The subsequent proceedings of the chamannounced that the bureau of the chamber was in session under the presidency of M. Brisson, considering measures advisable to

Jan. 22.-Further anti-Hebrew demonstrations have taken place here it which the windows of a number of Jewisl shops were smashed. The streets are now patrolled by troops.

TEACHERS ON A WRONG TACK. All Hope for a Pedagogies on Basis of Exact Psychology an

Illusion.

The teachers of this country instinctively feel, says Professor Hugo Munsterberg in the February Atlantic, that the educational system is still far from having reached its ideal shape. Much has to be improved, and as they are serious and conscientious workers, they stand on the outlook for new schemes and new ideas. There came a new science into the field—experimental psychology. And experimental psychology said, in Sunday newspapers and elsewhere, with loud voice: Teachers, the thing you lack is a scientific knowledge of the child's mind. How can you hope for a solid pedagogical system if it is not built up on the basis of a solid psychology? The old psychology was of no help to you. The old psychology was a dreamy thing for phllosophers and ministers, filled with lazy self-observation. There was no exact measuring in it. The end of the century, our time of technics and inventions, needs an exact measurement. We have captured it by our new laboratory methods. Come and measure there the psychical facts, and the new era of exact treatment of the child's mind on the basis of an exact knowledge of mind by accurate measurements will begin. psychology. And experimental psychology

of mind by accurate measurements will begin.

Is it surprising that there began a great rush for the benefactions of experimental psychology, that the laboratories have become for the teachers the ideal goals, that experimenting with children has become the teacher's sport, and that contempt for the poor old psychology which did not measure has become the symbol of the rising generation? No, it is not surprising, but it is deplorable. And if this movement describes to be stopped, some little advantage may be gained, perhaps, if the teachers begin to understand that those hopes are on a wrong tack that no laboratory and no experiment can ever measure a psychical fact, and that all hope for a pedagogies on the basis of a mathematically exact psychology is and will be a perfect illusion.

MARK TWAIN'S DREAM. He Thought He Was Having His Shoes Polished in

Heaven.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Mark Twain made the Viennese laugh the other day at a dinner given to him by our representative, Charlemagne Tower. He spoke in German. Knowing how funny Abroad," one can fancy what he did with it orally. Just before the failure of his ublishing house, in New York, one night e delivered with continuous gravity am he delivered with continuous gravity amid shouts of laughter a lengthy a loress half in German, half in French. The same evening he spun a quaint yarn, which went something like this: "I dreamed last night that I had died and, of course, was in heaven. I seemed to be entirely contented—with one exception. I wanted my boots blacked. I hunted around a long time before I spotted an angel with a blacking-box. He seemed to know me, or perhaps my boots, and said. 'Mr. Clemens, shine?' To you know how?' said I. 'You bet your boots,' said he. 'Then get to work.' I said. And you bet your boots he did. E'ven now it almost paralyzes me to remember how that little angel got down to work. He polished until he was black in the face. That was on the right boot. Then he tackled the left. Then he went back to the right, and I noticed he had polished most of the hair off the brush. I don't know how long he was at the job, but it appeared to me about a week. Things are done thoroughly up there. After a while I got tired, and looked down at him. Hanged if he hadn't polished off both my feet and reduced his own height by the tremendous energy he put into the task until he was about the size of a cucumber. I was so shocked that I awoke and withdrew my shoes from the fire grate, where they had been slowly charring." houts of laughter a lengthy aldress half

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The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world,= as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath and nursery. For distressing facial

eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp, with dry, thin and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, I King Edward et., London. 67 Send for our Treatment of Baby's Skin," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent mother should know about the Skin, Scaip and Hair, post free.

To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning and scaly infantile rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and not to use them is to fail in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as grateful relief and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy and economical.

TROUBLE OVER CHINA MAY BE SET-TLED AMICABLY.

CHIEF DANGER IS FROM JAPAN.

SHE IS LIABLE TO RAISE A RACKET AT ANY MOMENT.

Great Britain Seems to Be Getting Into the Game at Last and Apparently Holds the Best Hand-War Spirit in England.

London, Jan. 22.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.) -While events are moving with somewhat dramatic rapidity in the far East, and complications may any day develop a situation fraught with momentous dangers, when the known facts and the position of affairs are analyzed there is really not much reason at the present moment to suppose that a solution of the crisis will be found in a resort to war. There is reason to believe that diplomatic circles do not fear that it will be necessary to appeal to arms unless Japan breaks from her members. So far as the European powers are concerned, the diplomats throughout are satisfied that the Chinese will not break the peace of the world, but they have always feared that Japan will prove a firebrand. Unless she can be restrained from impetuous action, the departure of her fleet from Yokohama to-day for Chinese waters may prove to be the testilizer of the match which wells. to-day for Chinese waters may prove to be the striking of the match which may

lead to a decided conflagration.

Leaving out the possibility of war, the diplomatic game is most interesting. The Marquis of Salisbury is slow in playing his trumps; but unless Russia and France have something up their sleeves it would appear that he has a decided advantage, for the British premier has forced Russia to show her hand. She no longer conceals the fact that she regards the whole of Manchuria and the Liao Tung peninsula as ministers have decided to take measure to check this inroad, "as it is commercially being her exclusive prey; but, by insisting that Ta Lien Wan be made a treaty port, the Marquis of Salisbury has countered the Muscovite designs on Port Arthur for the latter is of little strategic value with-

out Ta Lien Wan.
France, of course, resents the proposal to open Nan-Ning, which would clash with her exclusive interests in Tonquin, while both Russia and France are deeply concerned in Great Britain's claim to extend the Burmese railroad into the Chinese province of Yun-Nan. France has secured privileges in Yun-Nan which would be se-riously discommoded by the British rail-road diverting to the north the commerce of such a rich province, while a railroad from Ragoon to Shanghai (which would be the natural outcome of Great Britain's demands) would be a diastrous competitor of the great trans-Asiatic line (from Samarcard to Port Arthur), which Russia is so laboriously constructing. the natural outcome of Great Britain's de-

so laboriously constructing.

As the Associated Press has indicated throughout, there seems to be an under-standing between Germany and Great Britain, but eGrmany, at the same time, has so skillfully played her cards, alternately caressing St. Petersburg and London, that the relations between both capitals are bet-

ter than for a long time past.

The firm, confident tone of the British ministerial utterances merely notice Russia and France, emphasizing the Great Brittherefore, the present situation

is admittedly pregnant with possibilities, it need not be assumed that peace is endangered, and war will not follow if Great Britain maintains the ground she has There has been a quick and general in-There has been a quick and general ad-dorsement in all parts of the country of the firm declaration made by the chancel-lor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at Swansea, on Monday last, set-ting forth that the British government was

ting forth that the British government was determined "even at the cost of war," that the door of Chinese commerce should not be shut to Great Britain. The wave of patriotism now sweeping over the land linds an echo in every public assemblage, where any allusion to Great Britain's attitude is enthusiastically applauded, while patriotic songs at the music halls set the audiences wild with warlike fervor. In the meanwhile, the party leaders are outdoing each other in following the lead of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. From the tone which has characterized the oratory of the past few days, one would imagine that Great Britain was about to take uparms against the world.

loan is or is not accepted, as, in any case Great Britain will "stand on treaty rights and take care to preserve to our commerce all the advantages which it can justly

claim."

The Times adds: "We will not have it denied to us, either by the establishment of customs stations or regulations favorable to foreign nations hostile to ourselves. This right we mean to vindicate."

The Manchester Guardian states that private letters from St. Petersburg, received by a high official in London, say the Russian government is much concerned at the number of Chinese flocking into Siberia from the northwest of China, and that the ministers have decided to take measures

to check this inroad, "as it is commercially and politically embarrassing."

Regarding the semi-official statement made public in St. Petersburg to-day, this semi-official note was published in London this evening:

"The British vessels which recently visited Port Arthur merely touched there in the course of their ordinary cruises, and would naturally leave after a short stay. The question of calling and departure is one at the discretion of the British admiral on the station."

tation."
In spite of the statement of the foreign office, there is reason to believe that the withdrawal of the British warships from

Polarity and Railroad Iron.

Prof Tit-Eits.

Professor Berton has just published an interesting collection of statistics which prove the influence that magnetism is exerting in producing phenomena, which otherwise would be inexplicable. Among other things, he shows that in making a other things, he shows that in making a railroad running east and west, as many as thirteen steel rails will become crystallized and break, before one rail on a north and south track is similarly affected. This is due to the generation of magnetism by friction, and to the fact that in the former ministerial utterances merely notice Russia and break, before one rail on a north and and France, emphasizing the Great Britain does not intend to recede from the main points of the position she has taken up, friction, and to the fact that in the former and the cabinet ministers are merely voicing the determination of the country, which is resisted in the rush of the train; where-recognizes that, if Great Britain gives way as, in the latter case it is undisturbed.

DECORATION LIST LARGER THAN EVER THIS YEAR.

FRICTION IN A ROYAL FAMILY.

GRAND DUKE LOUIS ACCUSED OF AS

SAULTING HIS WIFE. Queen Victoria and the Czarina An

pealed To in Vain-Coalition Rights of Laborers to Be Still Further Curtailed -German Gossip.

Berlin, Jan. 22 .- (Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.) The court festivities of the week, including two which are usually he most imposing of the season, a decoraof the Black Eagle, were far from gay, wing to the absence of the empress and other princesses and the prevalence of influenza in court circles. The emperor him-

matrimonial difficulties of the Grandduke and Grandduchess Louise. A fortnight ago there was a terrible scene between them, the trouble culminating, it is asserted, in the grandduke laying violent hands upon his wife and ejecting her from the room. The Duke of Saxe-Coburn and Gotha has been repeatedly appealed to by his Gaughter, and letters of bitter complaints have been sent to Queen Victoria, but both the duke and her majesty profess their inability to cure the trouble. The czarina, who was also approached on the subject, is said to side with her brother, Duke Louis. The quarrels are said to be largely due to the national prejudices of the Germans and English and vice versa. and English and vice versa.

The announcement of the minister of inance, Dr. Miquel, in the diet on Wednesday that, notwithstanding the increased tax receipts and the large surplus, new Prussian state loans are necessary, has created a sensation. It is understood the new loans will be largely used in improving the

The Liberal left of the reichstag seems to have been right in assuming that Count Posadowsky, the minister of the interior, means to further curtail the coalition rights of workers. The inquiry instituted by him among German state governments was the first move in that direction. It is intended to shape state legislation and practice in the different states uniformly in such a manner as to serve two purposes, namely, to render extended strikes more difficult and to enable the authorities to have more strict control over strike leaders and labor delegates, so as gradually to drive the latter out of the country. It would seem that the existing laws ought to be sufficient to meet the requirements from the fact that, during the week, a laborer at Renneberg was sentenced to a year in jail for the verbal intimidation of a "scab," while at Lubeck a striker was sentenced to nine months in jail for tearing up the time slips of two "scabs." The Liberal left of the reichstag seems

From information which has reached the foreign office, it appears that the German missionaries troubles in China are becom-ing widespread and are leading to new

German emigration during 1897 was the lowest since 1874. It only totaled 23,210 persons, against 32,114 in 1896, and has steadily declined since 1893, when over 70,000 persons emigrated.

The colonial society has perfected the organization for sending young German women to Damaral, with the view of marriage. The first batch sails from Hamburg in February.

women to Damaral, with the view of marriage. The first batch sails from Hamburg in February.

Throughout the Prussian provinces a historical work on William I., entitled "Our Hero Emperor." which is greatly approved by the present emperor, is being peddled out by the police, who are securing thousands of subscriptions by intimidating farmers. Herr Richter next week in the diet will interpellate the government on the subject.

Dr. Schweninger, Prince Bismarck's physician to-day said the condition of the former chancellor's health was not serious provided he is cautious in exposing himself to the weather and follows strictly hygienio rules.

TWO MEN HATERS.

The Story of Two Women Who Had and Have No Love for Men.

The death of the Newman, Ill., manhater on December 6 has again attracted attention to Indiana's man-hater, who reself is far from well. The number of decorations conferred was larger than ever before, totaling 2,609. The Vorwaerts thereupon ironically remarks: "It is evident that the number of meritorious cousins increase year by year."

Among those decorated were Baron Von Thielman, the minister for foreign affairs, and Count William Bismarck, both of whom received the star of the Red Eagle. His majesty also sent decorations to the high officers of Quinam Pasha's army who were militarily educated in Prussia.

There is much comment in Berlin court circles at the news from Darmstadt of the court of the court of the results of the court of the cou

circles at the news from Darmstadt of the demise.

The Newman, Ill., woman had a better matrimonial difficulties of the Grandduke record than the Indiana woman. She had

GHOST AFFECTS A SALE.

Costly House at Buffalo, N. Y., Goes Cheap Because It Was

Haunted. It has leaked out that Buffalo has a ghost, and a most remarkable one, being that of no less a person than the late Harry H. Koch, an upright business man of this city, whose rotund form did not suggest spooks, though he was in the shoe trade and was once sheriff of Eric county, in either of which cailings he must have beard a great many genuine shoet stories. eard a great many genuine ghost stories. Ex-Sheriff Koch hanged himself a dozen years ago in his costly house on Delaware avenue, but the story of his ghost did not

demurred because it had been allowed to go so cheap.

The Judge replied, by way of excusing himself from possible blame, that it had been necessary to sell it under price. He said that the house had the name of heing haunted. So many people had declared that they had seen the former proprietor wandering about the rooms since his death that it had been found impossible to obtain a high price for it, in spite of its great cost and its location in the wealth-lest section of the city.

There was no further objection, and the property was allowed to go, ghost and all.